Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, March 13, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The Rebel batteries at Acquia Creek were evacuated on Tuesday.

—Col. Fremont has been assigned the command of "The Mountain Department," including the country west of the Potomac and east of the department of the Mississippi.

—All was quiet at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning.

—All the papers of the Cumberland having gone down with her, it is impossible to give the names of all the killed and missing. The loss will reach about 100.

—Satisfactory information has been received at Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the Merrimac was very much disabled in the contest with the Monitor. It is also declared that the Monitor is more than the equal of the Merrimac.

—Seventeen men were killed on the Merrimac by a shell from the Cumberland, including her Captain, Thomas W. Buchanan, a Marylander, who was in command of the Washington Navy Yard when the rebellion broke out, which position he resigned, but afterwards asked to be reinstated, but was refused.

—Tennessee advices say that the citizens of Shelbyville, Bedford county, burned, on Sunday night, a large quantity of Confederate stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebel troops, under A. Sidney Johnston, who was in full retreat from Murfreesboro.

—Col. Geary, acting brigadier general in command of the troops at Leesburg, made a personal reconnoissance on Tuesday as far as Carter's Mills.—The trail of the retreating rebel army was blackened with the ruins of granaries, ashes of hay and grain stacks, fences, &c. He found that the bridge over Goose Creek had been burned after our occupation on Saturday.—The enemy had completely fallen back. The loyal feeling is growing, and many come forward to take the path of allegiance.

—Col. Geary, with some of his officers, and a detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry, rode to Ball's Bluff on Tuesday, and buried the whitening bones of the brave American soldiers, who fell upon that field in October last. Impressive remarks preceded this humane act, and a monument of gross rebel neglect was hid from human sight.

—A call from the rebel Governor of Virginia on the militia of the State for ten thousand men was proclaimed in the Streets of Occoquan on the 9th inst., by an official, who immediately departed. Nearly all the able-bodied men of the village left with the rebel army. A few refused to go.

—The soldiers of Gen. Banks' division have pushed their way rapidly toward Winchester. All the strategic positions which lie between Harper's Ferry and Winchester have been occupied, and the latter town, if not now actually, is virtually in our possession.

Huntingdon Academy.

We are gratified to learn that this institution is again in operation, with every promise of complete success.—The gentleman having it in charge, Mr. McCANDLES, is a finished teacher, and is very highly spoken of by all who have made his acquaintance as a citizen, and as instructor of their children. And, now that the Huntingdon Academy is in proper hands, we hope parents in the town, and in the county, will give it that patronage it deserves. The school has been in operation but for some four or five weeks, and the number of scholars is considerably larger than was expected in so short a time and with so little effort. This fact of itself is a strong evidence that the Academy is now a popular institution with parents and pupils.

An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Union Sentiment at the South.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* concludes an article on the Union sentiment at the South with the following interesting information:

We have learned some interesting facts about the general condition of the public mind in the Southwest, through a gentleman who has just arrived in New York from New Orleans. He was in the latter city when the news of the intended evacuation of Columbus was received. It came in a telegram from a General in the Confederate army to his brother in New Orleans, stating that Columbus was to be abandoned, and begging that all the militia of New Orleans might at once be sent to Memphis, as it was proposed to make a stand there. A meeting was called in New Orleans, great excitement and great depression marking the public mind. The militia formally resolved *that they would not go*, and a universal sentiment was expressed that their departure to Memphis would be useless. The probability is, that New Orleans is nearly ready to welcome a Union army. Such are the opinions formed from observation of the state of mind in the city. At the same time, it is to be always remarked that men's opinions in such matters depend more on the immediate circles surrounding them, than on the public at large, with whom they may not associate. The same gentleman stopped in Memphis on his way to the North, and found great anxiety and terror prevailing there. He attended a meeting at that city, at which a Brigadier General presided. The object was, to arouse the people to a defence of the South. The General made a speech, calling on the audience with some eloquence to "rush to arms, every man seize his gun, and come forward to the defence of the country." He was interrupted by a voice in the audience saying, "that's all very nice talk General, but you know we hain't got nary a gun among us!" The effect on the audience was by no means enlivening.

From these circumstances, it may be seen that the Southern mind is at work, rapidly and fiercely. The future is in the hands of God and the patriotism of the people. We look now, as we have always looked, to the Union men of the South for the grand movement which will end the war, if it is soon to be ended, by the restoration of the Union. The conservative course of the President, has been throughout the war, directed towards a similar view. His recent message, and suggestions of a joint resolution on the subject of slavery, have produced a momentary (let us hope it will be a lasting) cessation of the war against the Union, which has been carried on at the North, and the tendency of which has been to alienate the Union men of the South. While, therefore, the war goes forward with unabating vigor, and the armies of the Union march into the States that have been occupied by rebellion, the hour rapidly approaches when the Union men of the South may take up the old American weapons of persuasion and conciliation, and then let us look for the revolt against the rebellion, that will justify all our hopes for the Union.

The questions now asked by every one is, "Where is Jeff Davis? Is he in Richmond, or has he gone to Europe for his health?" If he still sojourns in Richmond, we opine that his quarters must be becoming decidedly warm, and ere he issues another inaugural, he will be compelled to "flee the wrath to come," or quietly submit to subjugation, and take quarters in Fort Lafayette, until we get time to hang him. It would be a pity to hang him, too, for Barnum could make a fortune by exhibiting him through the country as the greatest natural curiosity ever heard of, on this or any other continent. We think he should be christened the Prince of Demons, and then give Barnum a chance. No doubt, Barnum is sighting around for a novelty of the above stamp.

THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—By the proceedings of Congress on Tuesday, we notice that the proposition of the President on the subject of emancipation, was sustained in the House by a vote of 88 yeas to 31 nays. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

FIRST IN MANASSAS.—Colonel David Gregg's Penna. Cavalry Regiment was the first in Manassas. Colonel G. is a nephew of Maj. D. McMurtrie.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, March 11, 1862, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Dr. EDMUND SNARE and Miss ADDIE ZEIGLER, all of this borough.

CAKE again—and a whole one, and splendiferous at that, but not unexpected,—as we know the Doctor and Miss Addie have great faith in the prayers of the printer. May their honey-moon never cease,—and may they be blessed to a good old age with health and prosperity, and when they are called to depart from this world, may the doors of everlasting happiness be thrown wide open to receive them.

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Further Details of the Battle.

The Loss of Life Probably Heavy.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—The Minnesota was got safely off this morning, and now lies in the same position which she occupied previous to the advent of the Merrimac. She does not appear to have been very materially damaged; but I understand that she will leave as soon as possible for one of the Northern stations for repairs.

The steamer Whitehall was struck by a shell from the Yorktown, which killed her assistant engineer, Andrew Nesbitt, and two seamen, named Robert Waugh and Charles O'Connor.—During the night she took fire. A shell from one of her guns fell in the yard attached to the hotel here, and exploded, the fragments flying into the fort. She finally blew up with a terrible explosion.

The steam tug Dragon received a shot through her boiler. Three of her men were slightly scalded.

The brig Rescue came into collision with the tug America, and sustained some damage to her machinery. The Rescue was in the action, but strangely enough, escaped without other damage than that referred to, and it is said was not once hit.

I have just learned that six men were killed and seventeen wounded on board the Minnesota.

A rebel tug (name unknown) steamed out from behind Sewell's Point this morning, but put back in the most precipitate way.

The Monitor yesterday fired sixty-two balls at the Merrimac, *all of which took effect*, although the effect was not immediately apparent. Had the Merrimac been twice as strongly constructed, she could not have stood the terrific broadsides of the Monitor for three hours with impunity. The injuries she has sustained will begin to tell most effectually should she ever again engage one of our vessels. I should not be greatly surprised, however, to hear that she had sunk before reaching Norfolk.

One of the Monitor's balls entered the Yorktown's boiler, which was blown up. As the rebel steamer was crowded with troops, the loss of life must have been fearful.

Official Despatch from Captain Marston.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following despatch from Capt. Marston has been received:

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE, }
HAMPTON ROADS, March 9, 1862. }

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the the honor to inform you that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, one of the look-out vessels reported, by signal, that the enemy was coming out. I immediately ordered the Minnesota to get under way, and, as soon as the two tugs appointed to tow this ship alongside, *I slipped our cable.*

The Merrimac was sooon discovered passing out by Sewell's Point, standing up toward Newport News, accompanied by several small gunboats. Every exertion was made by us to get all the speed on the Roanoke that the two tugs were capable of giving her, but in consequence of our bad steerage we did not get ahead as rapidly as we desired to do.

The Merrimac went up and immediately attacked the Congress and Cumberland, but particularly the latter ship, which was hid from us by the land. When about seven or eight miles from Fortress Monroe, the Minnesota grounded. We continued to stand on, and when we came in sight of the Cumberland we saw that she had careened over, apparently full of water. The enemy, who had been joined by two or three steamers from James river, now devoted themselves exclusively to the Congress, but she being aground, could bring but five guns to bear on them, and, at ten minutes before four o'clock, we had the mortification of seeing her haul down her flag.

I continued to stand on till we found ourselves in 3½ fathoms of water and were on the ground astern. Finding that we could go no farther, I ordered one of our tugs to tow us round, and as soon as Roanoke's head was pointed down the bay and I found she was afloat again, I directed the tugs to go to the assistance of the Minnesota, under the hope that with the two others which had accompanied her, they would be able to get her off. But up to the time I now write they have not succeeded in doing so.

At 5 o'clock the frigate St. Lawrence, in tow of the Cambridge, passed us, and not long after she also grounded; but by the aid of the Cambridge she has got afloat again, and, being unable to render any assistance to the Minnesota, came down the harbor.

In passing the batteries at Sewell's Point, both going and returning, the rebels opened their fire on us, which was returned from our pivot guns; but the range was too great for these, while the enemy's shot fell far beyond us.—One shot went through our foresail, cutting away two of our shrouds, and several shells burst over and near the ship, scattering their fragments on the deck.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock we discovered the rebels had set fire to the Congress, and she continued to burn until one o'clock, when she blew up. This was a melancholy satisfaction to me, for as she had fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was far better to have her destroyed than that she should be employed against us at some future day.

It was the impression of some of my officers that the rebels hoisted the French flag. I heard that the Monitor had arrived, and soon after Lieutenant Commanding Worden came on board and I immediately ordered him to go up to the Minnesota, hoping that she would be able to keep off an attack on the Minnesota till we had got her afloat again.

This morning the Merrimac renewed the attack on the Minnesota, but she found, no doubt greatly to her surprise, a new opponent in the Monitor. The contest has been going on during the most of the day between these two armored vessels, and most beautifully has the little Monitor sustained herself, showing herself capable of great endurance.

I have not received any official accounts of the loss of the Congress and Cumberland, but, no doubt, shall have them soon, when they will be transmitted to you.

I should do injustice to the Military Department, did I not inform you that every assistance was freely tendered to us. They sent five of their tugs to the relief of the Minnesota, and offered all the aid at their power. I would also beg leave to say that Capt. Poor, of the Ordnance Department, kindly volunteered to do duty temporarily aboard this ship, and from whom I have received much assistance.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MARSTON,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Occupation of Fernandina and Amelia Islands.

Town of St. Mary's in Our Possession.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Captain Davis, late fleet captain of the South Atlantic squadron, arrived here to-night, bringing an official despatch from Commodore Dupont, of which the following is a copy:

FLAG SHIP MOHICAN,
HARBOR OF FERNANDINA, Mar. 4, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you in my last despatch that the expedition for Fernandina was equipped and waiting only for suitable weather to sail from Port Royal. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am in full possession of Cumberland Sound, and the Island of Fernandina and Amelia Island, and of the river and town of St. Mary's.

I sailed from Port Royal on the last day of February, in the Wabash, and on the 2d inst., entered Cumberland Sound by St. Andrew's Inlet, in the Mohican, Commander S. W. Godon, on board of which ship I have hoisted my flag.

The fleet comprised the following vessels, sailing in the order in which they are named:

The Ottowa, Mohican, (accompanied by the Ellen.) Seminole, Pawnee, Pocahontas, Flag, Florida, James Adger, Bienville, Alabama, Keystone State, Seneca, Huron, Pembina, Isaac Smith, Penguin, Potomska, the armed cutter Henrietta, the armed transport McClellan, (the latter having on board the battalion of marines under the command of Major Reynolds,) and the transports Empire City, Marion, Star of the South, Belvidere, Boston, Georges' Creek, containing a brigade under the command of Brig. Gen. Wright.

We came to anchor in Cumberland Sound at half past ten on the morning of the 2d, to make an examination of the channel and wait for the tide.—Here I learned from a contraband, who had been picked up at sea by Commander Lanier, and from the neighboring residents on Cumberland Island, that the rebels had abandoned in haste the whole of the defences of Fernandina, and were even at that moment retreating from Amelia Island, carrying with them such of their munitions as their precipitate flight would allow.

The object of carrying the whole fleet through Cumberland Sound was to turn the heavy works on the south end of Cumberland and the north end of Amelia Islands, but on receiving this intelligence I detached the gunboats and armed steamers, of light draught, from the mainland, and, placing them under the command of Commander P. Drayton, of the steam-sloop Pawnee, ordered him to push through the sound with the utmost speed, to save the public and private property from threatened destruction, to prevent the poisoning of the wells, and to put a stop to all those outrages, by the perpetration of which the leaders of this nefarious war hope to deceive and exasperate the Southern people.

In the meantime, I went out of the Sound, and came by sea to the main entrance of this harbor. In consequence of the bad weather, I was unable to cross the bar till this morning.

Commander Drayton accompanied by Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, with the armed launches and cutters, and the small armed companies from the Wabash, had arrived several hours before me. Immediately on his entering the harbor, Commander Drayton sent Lieut. White, of the Ottawa, to hoist the flag on Fort Clinch, the first of the National forts on which the ensign of the Union has resumed its proper place since the first proclamation of the President of the United States was issued.

A few scattering musket shots were fired from the town by the flying enemy, when it was discovered that a railroad train was about to start.—Commander Drayton, on board the Ottawa, Lieut. Commanding Stevens, chased this train for two miles, and fired several shells at it, aiming at the locomotive, some of which took effect. It was reported that the Hon. David Yulee, late a Senator of the United States, from the State of Florida, escaped from this train and took to the bush.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, pushing ahead with the launches, captured the rebel steamer Darlington, containing artillery stores, army wagons, forage, mules, &c., and fortunately secured the drawbridge, which was held during the night by the second launch of the Wabash. There were passengers, including women and children, aboard the Darlington, and yet the brutal captain suffered her to be fired upon, and refused to hoist the white flag, notwithstanding the entreaties of the women. No one was injured. I send the captain of the steamer home a prisoner. His name is Jacob Brock. He is a native of Vermont, but has been a resident of Florida for twenty-three years.

The same night Commander C. P. Rodgers ascended the St. Mary's with the Ottawa and took possession of the town, driving out a picket of the enemy's cavalry. Early in the morning, the town of Fernandina was also occupied by a party of seamen and marines from Commander Drayton's command. In both places most of the inhabitants had fled, by order, it is said, of the rebel authorities.

A company of seamen and marines under Lieut. Miller, was sent from the Mohican to hold Fort Clinch.

It is reported to me by Lieut. Commanding Downes, of the Huron, that the whole structure of the railroad on the Fernandina side, *including* the swinging drawbridge, is quite uninjured. The rebels have done some damage, by fire, to the tressel work on the other side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. Several locomotives, baggage, tenders, freight cars, and some other property, besides that found in the steamer Darlington, have been recovered. The whole number of guns discovered, up to this time, is 13, embracing heavy 32-pounders, 8 inch guns, and one 80 and one 120-pounder rifled guns.

The towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina are uninjured. I visited the town, Fort Clinch, and the earthworks on the sea face of the island. It is impossible to look at these preparations for a vigorous defence without being surprised that they should have been voluntarily deserted. The batteries on the north and northeast shores are as complete as art could make them. Six are well concealed and protected by ranges of sand hills in front of them, and contain perfect shelter for the men, and are small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and the varied contours of the land that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance.

A battery of six guns, though larger, and affording, therefore, a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. These batteries, and the heavy guns mounted on Fort Clinch, command all the turnings of the main ship channel, and rake an approaching enemy. Beside them there was another battery of four guns on the south end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside of the bar.

The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shoalness of the bar would have added to the defences by keeping the approaching vessels a long time exposed to fire under great disadvantage. And when the ships of an enemy had passed all these defences, they would have had to encounter a well-constructed and naturally-masked battery at the town which commands the access to the inner anchorage.

We are told that General Lee pronounced the place perfectly defensible. We are not surprised at this, if true. We captured Port Royal, but Fernandina and Fort Clinch have been given to us.

We had in the expedition Mr. W. H. Dennis, an assistant in the coast survey, who possessed an accurate knowledge of a part of the ground we passed over, of which indeed, he had made the topographical map, under the direction of the superintendent. He was zealous and active, and it gives me pleasure to mention him.

The Empire City, on board of which was General Wright, grounded on the bar. As soon as he arrived in another steamer immediate steps were taken to transfer to him the forts and all authority and possession on the land. I desire here to speak of the harmonious counsels and cordial co-operation which marked throughout my intercourse with this able officer. Our plans of action have been matured by mutual consultation, and have been carried into execution by mutual help.

I take great pleasure in reminding the Department that the principal and ultimate effect of the naval expedition I have the honor to command was, in its first concession, to take and keep under control the whole line of the sea-coast of Georgia, "knowing," to use the language of the original paper, "that the naval power that controls the sea coast of Georgia, controls the State of Georgia."

The report that the fortifications at St. Simons, armed with heavy Columbiads had been abandoned, which first reached me at Port Royal, is confirmed. This being the case, the entire sea coast of Georgia is now either actually in my possession or under my control and thus the views of the Government have been accomplished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

MORE CHEERING NEWS.

OUR TROOPS OCCUPY MANASSAS.

The Rebels in Full Retreat on Richmond.

OUR TROOPS IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

The News of the Evacuation of Manassas

(Special Despatches to the Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The news of the occupation of the famed Manassas Junction reached the city at an early hour this morning, by an official telegram, which set at rest the idle rumors of a fight, retreat, etc. The intelligence which has been coming in, ever since Saturday, from contrabands and refugees, has all centered to the fact that the rebels were falling back from Centreville, with the intention of not only abandoning their works there, but at Manassas, a few miles in the rear. The evacuation of the batteries on the lower Potomac, and the withdrawal from Leesburg, all tended to the confirmation of these stories, which were fully realized at a late hour last night, by the advance of our forces from Centreville, towards Manassas, which they entered early this morning. The forlorn hope of the rebels was seen straggling over the hills, but a short distance beyond the road to Strasburg, as our cavalry entered the deserted entrenchments. It was evident that no inconsiderable panic had seized the rebels, for their works seemed to be as hastily abandoned as on the lower Potomac. The rebel flag was flying at Fairfax Court House and Centreville, and was allowed to remain up, but with the glorious flag of the Union waving proudly over it in the clear light of this balmy morning.—Some of the rebel pickets that were not quick enough to follow their panic-stricken companions, were captured, and reached the city to-day, a most dejected, worn-out looking set. They were dressed in a white woolen uniform, made from negro cloth, but the hardships of the service had rendered it of many colors. In other respects, the soldiers seemed far inferior to ours, and displayed an ignorance and stupidity rarely seen in the human face.—They were placed in confinement. On their march up Pennsylvania avenue, they were the objects of great curiosity, hundreds rushing on the streets to get a sight of them.

CENTREVILLE, Va., March 11.

I arrived this forenoon in the former stronghold of the rebel troops, but, as I anticipated, found the place completely evacuated, and presenting a scene of gloom and desolation rarely witnessed. Though it is evident that the rebels have been sending regiments away within the last week, the general evacuation did not commence until Saturday last, and continued until Sunday night.

On Sunday, during the latter part of the movement, it seems that a terrible panic seized the rebels, they leaving in great haste, burning everything that they could not move away, besides destroying locomotives, and immense quantities of provisions, tents, ammunition, &c. Most of their cannon were removed, though a few inferior ones were spiked and left in the fortifications here, which were formidable, the rebels placing batteries over the hills, in the rear of Centreville, for a long distance, while others followed them in regular lines, so that, if our force drove them out of one entrenchment, the rebels could easily fall back within another. The fortifications at Manassas, some four miles from this place, are reported to be the same as those constructed prior to the battle of Bull Run, but likewise greatly strengthened.

Numbers of refugees and contrabands came into this place, and during yesterday some rebel pickets that were not quick enough in getting off were captured. Their statements differ as to the number of rebel troops that were here, but from the best information I could gather, I think they numbered one hundred thousand men, including those on the upper and lower Potomac. These latter evacuated their posts on Saturday, leaving their guns, etc., in our possession, and immediately started for Richmond via Fredericksburg. It is evident that the main portion of the rebel army managed to leave in cars, the rear falling back on Culpepper Court House or Gordonsville on foot.

MANASSAS, 7 P. M.—There is little or nothing of interest here, the grand and formidable position of the rebel army having been at Centreville. Our cavalry passed over the Bull Run battle-ground during last night, and ere dawn this morning raised the stars and stripes over the famine looking place. The same picture of a hasty retreat and destruction of property is exhibited here. The country from Washington for thirty miles back is one vast scene of desolation and woe, and it will take a long time to repair the damage done to the surrounding country by the ruthless hands of the rebels. A.

The Scene at Manassas—Destruction of Property.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

CENTREVILLE, March 11.—Upon a closer examination, it was discovered that the rebels, before evacuating their much-boasted stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation—a mass of blackened ruins.

The rebels also blew up the bridges along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for some miles below Manassas. Such of the locomotives which were out of repair were also destroyed, it is supposed by blowing up, and the vicinity of the depot is covered with fragments of machinery belonging to the destroyed locomotives.

It is said that the rebels left Centreville on Sunday morning.

Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines (which now extend beyond Manassas Junction), and are still coming in by droves.

On our way from Centreville, yesterday morning, we passed at least one hundred who were making their way to Washington.

Some of the refugees claim to have come a distance of twenty miles west of Manassas. They all agree in saying that the rebels left the latter place in great precipitation, and that the destruction of their commissary stores was commenced at an early hour on Sunday.

The contrabands state that a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly. This is considered improbable; but if they did, it was for the purpose of reinforcing Jackson at Winchester.

They also state that all the bridges along the route by which they came had been blown up by the rebels in their retreat, and that the greater portion of the track is also torn up.

The earthworks at Centreville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed. The enemy, before evacuating, had somewhat injured them by breaking the embrasures and casements.

The same is probably the case at Manassas, the fortifications of which, however, have not yet been fully examined.

Our troops, on arriving at Fairfax Court House, found not more than a dozen families remaining there. The soldiers rushed into the court house and brought away some of the records, but, on this being discovered, the officers directed their return.

When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were cheerful and happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative to the extent of their limited knowledge.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centreville, a number of graves were discovered, principally of the Alabama troops; the graves were marked with head and foot boards, on which the names of the deceased were inscribed. A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, although it was not to be supposed such an act could be committed.

Manassas Evacuated Two Weeks Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—When, some time since, it was stated in this (the Associated Press) correspondence, that the rebels were falling back from Manassas, the assertion was industriously contradicted; but there is now satisfactory evidence that the main body of the rebels left their lines at that place *nearly two weeks ago.*

The roads in Virginia, in some places, are tolerably good and improving.

The whereabouts of the rebels, who retreated from Manassas, is a subject of careless speculation.

FROM ARKANSAS.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE,

Curtis' Brilliant Victory Over the Combined Rebel Forces of Price, McCulloch and Van Dorn.—Full Details of the Battle.—Fall of the Rebel General McCulloch.—Gallant Conduct of General Sigel.—The Rebel Army Entirely Routed.—The Union Loss Heavy.—The Main Body of the Rebels Retire to Boston Mountain.—General Sigel in Pursuit.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The following is the official report from Gen. Curtis, of the battle of Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas:

HEADQ'RS, ARMY OF SOUTHWEST, }
PEA RIDGE, Ark., March 9. }

GENERAL:—On Thursday the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of detachments under Gen. Sigel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements about four o'clock, P. M. During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear.—Therefore early on the 9th I ordered a change of the front on my right, which thus becoming, my left still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow; this brought my line across Pea Ridge with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek.

I also ordered an advance of cavalry and light artillery under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break whatever he supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress when the enemy, at 11 A. M., commenced the attack on my right.

The fight continued warmly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held in command by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber hollow, but was entirely repulsed with the fall of the rebel commander McCulloch in the centre, by the forces under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, of Missouri.

The plan of the attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Colonel Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all day.

In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the centre and the right, being now on the left, I now reinforced the right by a portion of 2nd division, under Gen. Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right, therefore, I commenced another change of front forward, so as to face on the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position. The change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress when, at sunrise, on the 8th, my right and centre renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily towards the hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wings forward. The right wing turning the left of the enemy and cross-firing in his centre. The final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the entire rebel force, which retired in complete confusion, but, rather safely, through the deep, impassible defiles of cross timbers. Our loss is heavy, and the loss of the enemy can never be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may many of them perish.

The foe is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston mountains. Gen. Sigel follows the enemy to Keitsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him toward the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force of the enemy at the battle of Pea Ridge. I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but will refer you to a despatch which I will forward very soon.

The officers and soldiers under my command have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make a distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of the divisions, Gen. Sigel, who gallantly led the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy and Gen. Ashboth, who was wounded in the arm in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and acting Brig. Gen. Davis, who commanded the centre when McCulloch fell on the seventh, and passed forward the centre on the eighth; Colonel and acting Brigadier General Carr, who is also wounded in the arm and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, General, your servant,
(Signed) SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Brigadier General.

Rebel Account of the Great Naval Fight.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The Old Point boat has arrived. I learn from Lieut. Hayward, who was a passenger, that a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* had been received, giving a highly colored account of the fight on Saturday. It pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the Cumberland, and admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the Merrimac, and one shell killed seventeen men, and wounded Captain Buchanan, who subsequently died.

The Monitor is admitted to be formidable.

The paper says he appeared like a big black Yankee cheese-box on a raft.

The Merrimac on Sunday was under the command of the traitor Thomas A. Catesly Jones.

The account given is mainly con-

REMARKS OF MR. SCOTT,

In the House on the 8th inst., on his substitute for Mr. Williams' amendment.

[The substitute will be found in the Globe of last Tuesday.]

RESTORATION OF THE TONNAGE TAX.

Mr. Scott. I was not prepared, at the time when I occupied the floor the other day, to offer the amendment which I have now submitted, or I would have addressed myself to its consideration. The tenor of my remarks made at that time, was that I believed, (not as the gentleman from Allegheny has said, that I doubted whether there was a contract)—I believed a contract had been consummated; my language, as nearly as I can remember it, was that I was constrained to come to the conclusion upon examining the subject; although my feelings inclined toward another conclusion—I was constrained to come to the conclusion that that law, and the contract which had been filed in the Auditor General's office, under it, had consummated a contract between the State of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania railroad company. The tenor of my remarks indicated my opinion that the contract was irrepealable by the Legislature—that one of the parties that had made the contract, could not at pleasure declare itself relieved from the terms of the contract. Whether it was a contract or not, I discussed at that time, and I do not propose now to go over that ground.—I propose merely to give briefly a few reasons why I think this amendment should be adopted; and as I presume, from the range which this discussion has taken, that it is not going to end this afternoon, I shall probably have an opportunity of replying to what may be said upon this question as to whether there is in this case a contract.

Sir, it strikes me as eminently proper that the iniquity should take this form. I agree that the Legislature may repeal the law of a preceding Legislative body, if they believe it to be unconstitutional; they may repeal it; but the repeal, as has been well said by my friend from Chester co., (Mr. Smith,) does not settle the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the previous question. Whether it be constitutional or not, can only be decided by the Supreme Court of the State. If the question involve the Constitution of our own State, or by the Supreme Court of the United States, if the question involve the Constitution of the United States. So, sir, whether we should decide the law of 1861 to be unconstitutional or not in the end, the constitutionality of that law, as well as the constitutionality of the law which it is now proposed to pass, must go before the Supreme Court of our State; and as the question of contract would involve the constitutionality of the act under the Constitution of the United States, it would probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, as we must come to this at last I think it better that we should not throw up a barrier between ourselves and the law which we wish to get at. It is alleged that the law of last session is unconstitutional. If that be so, let us get at it directly.—Let us adopt the language of General Grant, at Fort Donelson, and say to the Pennsylvania railroad company: "Gentlemen, we propose to advance upon your works immediately." Let us not throw in another law between ourselves and the law which we wish to get at, but let us directly get at the law at which we are aiming.

What is the reason given why we should not adopt this course? The gentleman from Allegheny tells us candidly and honestly, (and we all know that his convictions are too deep to be anything else than candid and honest, and I accord him full credit for the exhibition of these qualities in his course here,)—the gentleman tells us candidly and honestly, that he would not be afraid to go before the Supreme Court upon the question of the unconstitutionality of the law of 1861, if he had any confidence in that court. Well, now, how are we to get over that difficulty for the gentleman? He tells us that he has no confidence in the Supreme Court; but I would ask any lawyer, "How do you propose to get clear of going before the Supreme Court upon this question?" If we pass a repealing law, either in the shape of the single section which emanated from the Judiciary Committee, or in the shape of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Allegheny, will any lawyer say that either of those, if enacted, will be beyond the power of the Supreme Court? In whatever shape you may put your repealing act, it is necessarily subject to the revision of the Supreme Court.—If a want of confidence in the Supreme Court is the ground on which the gentleman insists upon his amendment, then he is no better off by passing the one than the other. The Supreme Court will have the power of passing upon either of them. I must be permitted to say here, (not because I am the champion of the Supreme Court or the champion of anybody else here; I am here simply wishing to discharge what I believe to be a sworn public duty.) I must be permitted to say, as a member of the profession which the gentleman says has no confidence in the Supreme Court, that I think the remark must be taken with a great deal of latitude; for, sir, while we may grumble, and frequently do, at particular decisions of the Supreme Court—while we may be for a time impressed with the belief that particular decisions are wrong—I think that if the opinion of the profession at large in Pennsylvania were asked, they would say that while the Supreme Court, like all other human tribunals, is fallible, yet, as a general thing, there is confidence in the integrity and uprightness of that court. If there were not, sir, God help Pennsylvania! for I tell you that when confidence departs from our judicial tribunals, the hope of the country is gone, and we may as well prepare for anarchy at once.

To that tribunal, in any event, we must ultimately go, whether you put the law in one shape or the other.—Now, sir, why shall we not go right up to the question, and, taking the grounds which have been presented as proving the unconstitutionality of the act of 1861, why shall we not say that it is unconstitutional, and test the question by issuing execution, if you please, if the Attorney General see proper, under this act, to take that course. Why shall we not say, on a bill in equity, that the act was unconscionable? If it be alleged that the Legislature of Pennsylvania stands as a party, whose act in equity may be set aside as being unconscionable, then why not show in an equity proceeding that it was imposed upon? Why shall we not fairly and squarely take before the Supreme Court the question, whether the act of the co-ordinate branch of the government shall be set aside by reason of fraud? Why not come up to that point at once, without any circumlocution?

There are other reasons why this course should be adopted. As has been well said, this act, in the shape in which you propose now to put it, this repealing act, with its accompanying preamble, does indirectly say, as well as the preamble which I have submitted, that it is alleged that corrupt influences were used in connection with the passage of the act of last session. But, sir, when we undertake, upon that allegation, not to institute an inquiry for the purpose of determining its truth, but to decide the question ourselves, and send our decision over to the co-ordinate branch of the legislative department, with the information to those gentlemen who were there last winter, and voted upon this bill, that we are not seeking to inquire whether they were bought or not, but that we have decided that they were bought—what prospect have we of their concurrence in our law? When we send our act a step farther—to the Governor—and tell him, not that we are willing to inquire, as he ought to be willing to inquire, whether fraud was used, but that we have decided the question that fraud has been used, and that the consent of the Legislature, and, perhaps, of the Executive, has been obtained by that fraud, is it reasonable to suppose that he will endorse our decision, and say that he, too, has decided that there was fraud used, and will, therefore, sign the bill on that ground?

Now, I say, looking at this question in that light, if gentlemen are sincerely desirous to put this measure in such a shape that it will go through both branches of the Legislature, and secure the Executive sanction, then, instead of deciding the question, which, as I have said, is a proper subject for judicial inquiry, let us put it in such a shape that it can be decided by the courts, so that the courts can issue their process, and bring before them every man who may be charged as implicated in corrupt proceedings; bring before them even the members of the Legislature, if they have been charged with participating in fraud, or the Governor, if the charge reaches him, and compel them to answer, on oath, concerning the truth of the matters in question; and if the present powers of the courts do not enable them to reach these parties, let us grant them additional powers adequate for the purpose.

These are a few of my reasons for submitting this proposition; and I do so, because, after the examination which I have been able to give the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the law of 1861, after the contract had been filed in the Auditor General's office, as we are officially informed that it was, constituted a contract binding on the State; and when I come to consider the question how I am to vote on this repealing act, I must be governed by my sense of my obligation to observe as well the Constitution of the State as the Constitution of the United States. If I did not firmly believe that there is embodied in that act a contract which we cannot repeal, and in regard to which we cannot become the judges as to how it was procured—if I did not believe that, then my vote would be given with the gentlemen who seek to repeal this law; but for this constitutional difficulty, I should vote with those gentlemen.—But so long as I am convinced that there was a contract entered into, I cannot, whatever considerations may be urged for annulling or repealing that act, believe that the same power that made the contract has the right, at its option, to say whether it will be bound by it or not. If one party has the right to repeal the contract, the other may also exercise the right; and where would this end? If contracts to which the State is a party may be repealed by the State, then the other party should have the right to say, at his option, whether he will be bound by the contract or not. Surely the bare statement of such a proposition is enough to refute it. I believe that by the adoption of the proposition I have submitted, we shall accomplish the ends of justice; we shall give that which it has been well said here, ought always to be given to any party whose rights are sought to be affected—the privilege of a hearing—so that we may not condemn, unheard, any party whose interests are involved here; and I believe that we shall thus succeed in exposing fraud and iniquity, so far as they exist.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's *Union Variety Packages* are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

A FULL STOCK.—A full stock of 1862 styles of Wall Paper has just been opened for inspection at Lewis' Book Store. Those who intend to paper in the spring would do well to make a selection now. Prices to suit the times. Also, a splendid article of window papers of numerous styles.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the 13th inst., By Rev. J. I. Holmes, Mr. DAVID E. MYERS and Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS, all of this county.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. JOHN FOSTER and Miss ELIZABETH V. LARKINS, both of Porter township.

On Thursday 13th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. DANIEL ROLAND to Miss SARAH RUST, both of this place.

On Thursday, the 13th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. JOHN S. HOUCK, of ALTOONA, to Miss FAYETTA C. GEHRETT, of Cassville, this county

DIED,

In this place on Saturday, March 15th, Mrs. CATHRINE CLAUGHON, aged about 74 years.

On the 12th inst., in Porter township, Mrs. ELIZA ANN THOMPSON, wife of David Thompson, and daughter of Daniel Epper, of Walker township, aged 26 years, 11 months and 18 days.

At his residence in Henderson township, in this county, on Thursday last, 13th inst., FREDERICK SCHNEIDER, Sr., Esq., aged about 74 years, of neuralgia and cancer of the jaw bone, as we understand, after an illness of some six weeks.

Mr. Schneider had never been sick a week before in his life, and few men have passed a more exposed or eventful life. For incident and danger it has been most fruitful in its time, and yet at last, he falls before what seemed to be a concurrent disease unexpectedly dangerous until near its close, at a time ago, although until lately, bearing the promise of many more years duration. And so, as it is, the shock is much greater than might be expected in ordinary cases of that age of life's termination. He was so young in thought, in heart and action, that now, he is laid away in his body's last resting place, we can hardly realize that the erect and manly form has passed down to the abode of the worm.

He was one of the proud soldiers of the Empire under Napoleon the Great, and served with distinction under his beloved chief, whose memory he cherished until the day of his death, with all that sublime veneration which only that true-hearted genius could inspire in his followers and people.

A native of Hesse Darm-tadt, at the time an integral portion of the French Empire, he entered the army early in the year 1809, in the Chasseurs a' Cheval a celebrated body of light cavalry, which acted afterwards at Aspern and Wagram in the capacity of body guard to the Emperor himself. In that year, our friend participated in all the terrible conflicts of that Austrian campaign, through Eckmuhl, where both armies rested to witness the sword fight between the commanders of each, in which sixty thousand men, by the light flashing from their own swords and armor, and with mute like the ringing of ten thousand anvils, spell bound the rest of the hosts till victory crowned the French, at a late hour at night—through Aspern and Essling, where the hostile legions struggled on the dark banks of the Danube, around the walls of Vienna. And there, where Lannes fell upon that hopeless day, with the remnants of his companions passed a swollen and impetuous stream, to gather new energies on the Island of Lobau, for the terrible day of Wagram, which succeeded a month later. That Wagram, forever rendered immortal by McDonald's charge upon the Austrian centre, where the fate of two Empires hung upon the cousage and energy of a single mortal man. So close was the subject of our sketch to his leader on that second day's fight, there within view of the steeples of Vienna, and whose masses clustered around their spires, that when Napoleon stepped from his carriage to give some direction in order to one of his marshalls, and a cannon ball from an Austrian battery shattered it to pieces, he saw the calm face and heard the careless words with which that great man received and acknowledged his miraculous escape.

Being ordered to duty in a French camp of instruction to drill new conscripts, in 1812, he escaped the perils and sufferings of the disastrous campaign in Russia;—but on the return of Napoleon, and the defection of his Continental allies, he was again called to the field to assist in that dying struggle for French independence and empire, against a banded world, and gained new laurels in the bloody but indecisive victories that followed at Lutzen and Bautzen, with other conflicts of honorable moment, fought, as they were, with deeds of daring and chivalry on the part of the two, and deity deserting and treachery upon that of the weak and false, who fell off from hour to hour, to swell the hosts of the banded tyrants against one brave but struggling man. Finally, in the autumn of that year, under the Bombastic Key, in Silesia, after ten hours of dreadful conflict, beneath a cold and pouring rain, upon the banks of the Katzbach, with many of his companions-in-arms he was taken prisoner, and carried to a Prussian dungeon. There he lay and suffered all the rigors of a close and barbarous confinement, subjected to cold, hunger and filth until the Empire itself was no more, and its chief had exch anged its brilliant diadem for the nominal sceptre of the little Island of Elba. Released, then, from the most rigorous confinement of a prisoner of war, he was nevertheless prevented from joining his chief in the after struggle of the hundred days, and, therefore, the day of Kotzbach was his last battle, and the sword was exchanged for the implements of peace.

Some time in the year 1838, he emigrated to this country, and very soon after in the same year, to this county, in which he has since resided, and from all the characteristics of a gentleman, high toned, upright and chivalrous, was the friend of his early life here as he called to teach and instil. When, some years since, the present Napoleon announced his pleasure to confer the "medal of St. Helena" upon the companions of arms of his illustrious uncle, but two of them were found to be citizens of the United States, and one of these was far minded through our minister, to the subject of our memoir, by Count Walewski, as well as a brevet commission of the Legion of Honor. The first of which, with its motto, in English: "A Last Thought," was ever held in memory; and both of which, doubtless, their last as dear mementos of his exiled chief, and left to his children as the richest legacy he could bestow.

He died greatly regretted by all. The Masonic fraternity and the I. O. of O. F., the first of which followed him to the grave, have lost in him a brother who adorned their orders: society as excellent, worthy and christian member; his country a true patriot in this hour of her trial—and his family a kind and indulgent husband and father. Rest in peace with thy companions in arms, brave old warrior, until the last trumpet call bids you arise.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 17, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,65@6,00
Common and Superfine	$3,12½@3,75
Rye Flour	2,75
Corn Meal	$2 75
Extra White Wheat	$1,38@1,50
Four and Prime Red	$1,32@1,33
Rye	74c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	35
Clover seed, ♈ 64 lbs	$5 50@4,75
Timothy	$2 25@2,50

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ♈ bbl	$6,25
Common do do	5,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	4 00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	13
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Side	10
Tallow	9

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at private sale the farm now occupied by Samuel Sankey, in Henderson township, about four miles from Huntingdon. The farm contains about 210 Acres—about the one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good frame two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings. There are four good springs of water on the place.

The terms will be easy.

SAMUEL SANKEY.
WILLIAM SANKEY.

March 18, 1862-4t.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of JOHN SMILEY, dec'd, in Brady township,

On Saturday, 22d day of March, inst., The following property, to wit: 2 head of work horses and harness, 2 cows, 1 head of young cattle, 7 shoats, 1 sow and 9 pigs, 1 wagon, plows and harrow, 1 sleigh and sleigh or buggy harness, stove, 1 man's saddle, 1 buffalo robe, 1 log chain, foaming and cutting box, and a variety of farming utensils too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given by

JAMES C. SMILEY.

March 11, 1862-2t.

COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties: and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every *indictments made or taken for or concerning* all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said *prisoners*, be *then and there to prosecute them as it* shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of January, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House *in the borough of Huntingdon*, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of April, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all causes in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 87th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon *fronting* on Washington street 50 feet, and extending back 200 feet to Mullin street, adjoining lot occupied by George Gwin on the east, and lot of George Black's heirs on the west, having thereon erected one two story house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi Westbrook.

ALSO—Four acres of ground in Jackson township, about one mile from McAtee's Fort, one dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected. Also, one frame grist mill, with two pair of burrs, plaster mill and smut machine, adjoining lands of Samuel Mitchell. Also, one acre of land in said township, having thereon erected a log house and stable, adjoining lands of Sam'l Yocum, Thos. Watson, John Brooks, and the waters of Stone Creek.—Also, four acres of land in said township meadow land, adjoining lands of Samuel Johnston and Wm. Hays and the water of Stone Creek. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Silas Musser and Wm. Musser.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to one half lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Church street, extending back 160 feet, and bounded on the east by land now or late belonging to the heirs of Paul Schnebel, and on the west by lot of James McCabe, and on the north by other half of the same lot. Also, one half lot of ground situate in same borough, being the south end of the above described lot, fronting 50 feet on Moore street, and bounded on the east now or late the heirs of Paul Schnebel, and on the west by lot of Jas. McCabe, and on the south by the other half of the same lot. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Brotherline, with notice to James Saxton, his committee.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 18, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 14th day of April next, (1862,) to wit:

1. The account of David Welsh and James Cree, Executors of David Cree, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

2. The Administration account of Samuel S. Thompson, Administrator of William Thompson, dec'd.

3. The account of the Hon. James Gwin, Administrator de bonis non testamento annexo, of the estate of Robert Allison, dec'd.

4. The account of Samuel Bowman and George M. Smelker, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

5. The account of Wm. W. French and Wm. M. McClain, Administrators of Azariah McClain, late of Tod township, dec'd.

6. The account of John H. Reed, Administrator of James Reed the younger, late of West township, dec'd.

7. The account of Philip Garner and John Beaver, Administrators of John Morningstar, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

8. The account of John Booher and Samuel Booher, Administrators of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell twp., dec'd. Partial account.

9. The supplemental and final account of John Booher, sole Administrator of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd, after the discharge of his co-administrator, Samuel Booher.

10. The account of John Booher, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to make sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd., under proceedings in partition.

11. The Administration account of Eva M. Beck, Administratrix of John Beck, late of Morris twp., dec'd.

12. The Guardianship account of Kenzie L. Green, Guardian of Lavina Lovell, a daughter of Amon Lovell, late of Cass township, dec'd, she being now dec'd, after intermarriage with George A. Heaton.

13. The Guardianship accounts of Kenzie L. Green, Guardian of Kenzie A., Albert G., and Henry C. Lovell, minor children of Amon Lovell, late of Cass township, dec'd, now in their majority.

14. Account of Wm. Moore, Administrator of George L. Snyder, late of Delaware county, in the State of Ohio.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1862-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of James Potter, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

GEO. B. PORTER,
SAM'L PORTER,
Executors.

March 11, 1862*-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fi Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The following described lot of ground situate in the borough of Alexandria, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Pennsylvania Canal, on the west by a twenty feet alley, on the south by an alley, on the east by Hartslog street to the Canal aforesaid, thence by the said canal to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a *Tannery containing twenty-four lay-away vats*, two lime and four lumber under roof, the Tannery being twenty-four by forty-five feet, and frame, two stories high, and bark house thereof sixty by twenty-four feet, with a water privilege forever.

Also, all those certain lots or parts of lot of ground, situate in the borough of Alexandria aforesaid, bounded thus: Beginning at the east corner of lot No. 10 in the town plot of said borough, on the south side of Pennsylvania Canal to a plan of lots laid out and sold by Mary Ann McFadin, and running thence along said Canal, one hundred and fifty feet to a cross street; thence south to an alley twenty feet wide; thence south east one hundred and fifty feet to an eleven feet alley; thence north east along said alley to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements, ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Ferris.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 4, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of James McCall and Abraham Stakes, Executors of Daniel Buck, dec'd., amongst those entitled to receive the same, will attend for the purpose aforesaid, on Thursday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them before the undersigned, or be thereafter barred from receiving any part thereof.

JOHN REED,
Auditor.

Feb. 27, 1862-4t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George Hoover and Elizabeth Heam, Administrators of William Hearn, dec'd, amongst those entitled to receive the same, will attend for the purpose aforesaid, on Friday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must present them before the undersigned, or be thereafter barred from receiving any part thereof.

JOHN REED,
Auditor.

Feb. 27, 1862-4t.*

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurance against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE. This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for *General Debility*, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVIAN. The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Thomas Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Henry Whitcraft, late of Barree township deceased, will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.

Feb. 20, 1862.-3t.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan 14, 1862

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office at the Post Office, in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. J. ADDISON MOORE,
Sergt. M. M. VANDEVANDER,
" E. McCABE,
Musician GEO. W. GIBBS,
28th Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.

Coalmont, Feb. 11, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No 105, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Cameron, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. A. G. DICKEY,
R. M. GIBSON,
99th Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.

Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1862.

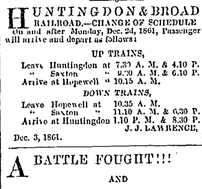
WANTED.

RECRUITS FOR PENNA. REGIMENTS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have established a Recruiting Station at Markleburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. For further information apply to

Capt. J. H. WINTRODE,
Sergt. J. S. COULTER,
" J. T. CARPENTER,
53d Regiment, P. V.

Feb. 4, 1862.



NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMBSTONES**, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superseded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

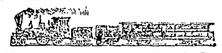
Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

WALL PAPER!

The New Spring Styles For 1862, Already Received At Lewis' Book Store.

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. ACCOM.	WESTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A.M.			P. M.	A.M.	P. M.
12 51	7 01	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	2 08
1 06	7 16	6 25	.....	Mt. Union,	11 50	.....	1 60
1 17	7 21	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 46
1 34	7 35	6 51	.....	Huntingdon,	11 23	9 10	1 31
1 41	7 48	7 05	.....	Petersburg,	11 08	9 02	1 18
2 00	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 08
2 07	8 05	7 20	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 55	.....	1 01
2 25	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 46
2 34	8 23	7 43	.....	Tyrone,	10 30	8 52	12 28
2 46	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	10 20	.....	12 23
2 52	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 13
2 57	8 43	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	10 10	.....	12 12
3 15	8 55	8 20	.....	Altoona,	9 55	7 55	12 05
P. M.	P. M.	A.M.			P. M.	A.M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

on and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.35 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.70 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Dec. 3, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of *Guns*, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great *quantity of camp equipage*, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a lawyer or dentist, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY

C. SONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon Sept 24, 1860.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 360 pages, is elegantly printed *on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an admirable extensive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

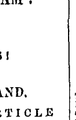
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—*Complete in one volume.* Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercises and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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